



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

ENGLAND.

*Reports from London—Sanitary conditions satisfactory.*

LONDON, ENGLAND, *August 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the health of London and Great Britain in general remains good. There was no case of smallpox reported during the week ended August 18, but during that period 1 death from typhus was reported in London.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

GERMANY.

*Further concerning the case of plague at Hamburg.*

BERLIN, GERMANY, *August 22, 1900.*

SIR: On account of the recent occurrence of a case of plague in Hamburg the German health authorities have decided to take extra precautions to protect the German coast. To this end several conferences have recently been held, and Prof. Richard Pfeiffer, of the Hygienic Institute at Koenigsberg, has been selected to make an inspection of the Prussian seaports, especially Stettin, Danzig, Koenigsberg, and Emden.

It was found that Stettin had taken no adequate precautions to prevent the introduction of plague, so Dr. Runge has been selected as harbor physician, with Dr. Bendix as assistant, to enforce the new requirements.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report from Berlin relative to plague on steamship Niger at Constantinople.*

BERLIN, GERMANY, *August 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that according to dispatches contained in to-day's newspapers the steamer *Niger*, sailing from the island of Syros, arrived at Constantinople with a case of plague on board. The steamer went to Clazomenes with the sick on board. Later another case developed on board among the ship's crew.

It is feared by the sanitary authorities at Constantinople that further cases will occur in the city as the greater number of passengers were allowed to land.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Mortality statistics—Berlin.*

BERLIN, GERMANY, *August 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the last imperial health reports for the city of Berlin show a reduction in the death rate to 23.3 per cent from 27.6 per cent of the previous week.

It is interesting to note that in a mortality of 792, there were 441 deaths (55.7 per cent) among infants under 1 year of age.